

THE UNITED STATES CRUISER "OLYMPIA." Dewey's Flagship, Whose Guns Opened the Battle of Manila Bay That Caused the Downfall of Spain's Colonial Power in the Far East.

Our Fight for the Philippines

A Review of the Contest That Began in Manila Bay, May 1, 1898.

Battle of Manila Bay

May 1 four years ago Admiral Dewey won his memorable victory in Manila Bay that gave to this country a new island empire in the far east.

Our War in the Philippines

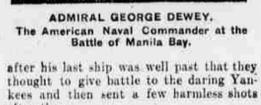
Dewey's victory at Cavite, followed by the combined land and naval fight that resulted in the surrender of Manila to Gen. Merritt and the American fleet into the Philippine harbor with which to deal. As in Cuba Spain had

The enthusiasm with which the news of that victory was hailed in the United States has seldom, if ever, been equaled since the day that marked the close of the long civil war. So great has been its effect upon American policies that we can afford to pause for a moment to rehearse its important details.



MAJ. WESLEY MERRITT. The First American Military Governor of the Philippines.

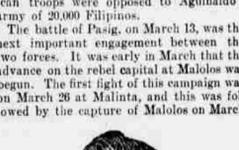
The Spanish fleet was lying at Cavite in Manila bay when the intrepid American sailor entered to give battle. He was an unexpected guest, the Spaniards not being used to such energy as it took to put the American fleet into the Philippine harbor at so early a date. They had failed to prepare for his reception and he sailed past Corregidor island, containing what was supposed to be impenetrable defenses, almost before the garrison were aware of his presence in the vicinity. It was not until



ADMIRAL GEORGE DEWEY. The American Naval Commander at the Battle of Manila Bay.

after his last ship was well past that they thought to give battle to the daring Yankee and then sent a few harmless shots after them.

encountered for almost a century almost continuous revolutions on the part of the natives, fighting for almost the same reasons that prompted the patriots of Cuba. The victories of May 1 and of August 13, 1898, relieved Spain of her vast colonial territories, but at the same time it transferred from her to the United States the rebellious subjects that had given her just troubles for a century.



MAJ.-GEN. ARTHUR MACARTHUR. Second American Military Governor of the Philippines.

It was not until 10:30 that he again went to the Spaniards. He had furnished sufficient support for his sailormen, and now intended to finish his job in a hurry and put the enemy out of their misery without further loss of time, and before it could interfere with his dinner arrangements. The midday meal would be served aboard the flagship at one, and it was necessary that the job be completed and the muss cleared up before that time. To accomplish this every gun, big and little, that could be brought into play, was used, and it was but little more than an hour before all of the Spanish ships were either lying at the bottom of the bay or destroyed, and at 12:30 a white flag run up over the Spanish batteries at Cavite proclaimed their surrender.

The battle of Pasig, on March 13, was the next important engagement between the two forces. It was early in March that the advance on the rebel capital at Malolos was begun. The first fight of this campaign was on March 26 at Malinta, and this was followed by the capture of Malolos on March 23.

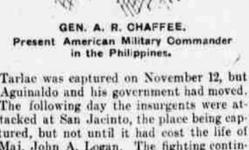
31, but Aguinaldo had moved his government to San Fernando, and upon his departure fired the government buildings. The victory was a signal one, however, as it resulted in the capture of subsistence stores valued at one and a half million dollars.

While American troops continued to push northward toward the new rebel capital rapidly, and on April 10 was fought the battle of Santa Cruz, which place was captured on April 25, and on May 5 San Fernando fell into the hands of the American troops. The capture of this place practically closed the campaign to the north of Manila until the close of the rainy season. Gen. Lawton's command returned to Cavite having marched a distance of 120 miles, fought 22 engagements, taken 28 towns, captured and destroyed 390,000 bushels of rice, and with a loss of only 6 killed and 35 wounded.

garrisons had been established in Panay, Leyte, Cebu, Negros, Samar and other islands. Gen. Miller had captured Iloilo on February 11; Bacolod, in Negros, was taken by Col. Smith, and on February 21 Cebu was taken by Capt. Cornwall, of the Peleli. On August 28 Gen. Bates returned to Manila from the Sulu group and announced the signing of an agreement with the sultan extending American authority over the entire group.

Campaign followed campaign rapidly, but there was little severe fighting for the American troops. On October 2, 1898, came the first overtures for peace on the part of the insurgents, but the attempt was looked upon by American officers merely as an effort to gain some recognition of the Filipino government and was futile of any result.

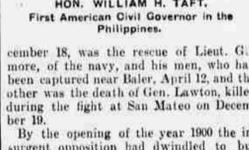
On November 1 a movement was begun against Tarlac, then the insurgent capital. Malabac was the first place captured, and on the following day, November 9, San Fabian fell into American hands, and



GEN. A. R. CHAFFEE. Present American Military Commander in the Philippines.

Tarlac was captured on November 12, but Aguinaldo and his government had moved. The following day the insurgents were attacked at San Jacinto, the place being captured, but not until it had cost the life of Maj. John A. Logan. The fighting continued with but small loss to the Americans until Dagupan, the northern terminus of the railroad running from Manila, was reached on November 20. Four days later President Taft, of the Filipino congress, surrendered himself to Gen. MacArthur and Gen. Otis telegraphed the department at Washington that "the insurgent government could no longer claim an existence." At that time the insurgent treasurer, secretary of the interior and president of its congress were in American hands.

The American troops pushed steadily northward, and on December 5 Gen. Young's command arrived at Vigan, near the northwest extremity of Luzon. In order to follow the rapidly dispersing enemy Gen. Young divided his force into smaller bodies of troops and dispatched them in different directions for the purpose of capturing Gen. Tirona and Del Pilar, and on December 11 Gen. Tirona surrendered the whole of the district to the American forces, Capt. McCalla, of the navy, accepting the surrender.



HON. WILLIAM H. TAFT. First American Civil Governor in the Philippines.

During the middle of December two notable events occurred. The first, on December 18, was the rescue of Lieut. Gilmore, of the navy, and his men, who had been captured near Baler, April 12, and the other was the death of Gen. Lawton, killed during the fight at San Mateo on December 13.

By the opening of the year 1900 the insurgent opposition had dwindled to but little more than a force of scattered bandits, and guerrilla warfare was the rule. The northern portion of the island had been pretty generally cleared, and Gen. Schwan and Wheaton began a campaign against the insurgent forces in the south, and Gens. Bates and Bell headed an expedition which left Manila February 16 to drive the enemy from the Camarines. Both of these expeditions encountered considerable opposition from small bodies of insurgent troops, but were in the end successful in accomplishing the objects for which they were organized with but small loss of life.

The details of the campaigns of 1901 and of the present year are so fresh in the public mind that a rehearsal of their details is unnecessary. Of last year the two most important occurrences were the capture of Aguinaldo by Gen. Funston on March 23 and the establishment of civil government in the islands by the Taft commission on July 4. There has been considerable fighting since that time. The campaign in Samar, with its attendant horrors, will probably not soon be forgotten, either by the participants or the American public, and now promises to result in a number of

Speaking of Philippine resources Hon. John Barrett, formerly United States minister to Siam, and an authority on all the far eastern countries, says "a richer isolated land or group of islands, viewed comparatively as to area and population, variety of agriculture, mineral and forest resources undeveloped, in addition to those already improved, cannot be pointed out on the map of the world."

That paragraph gives in a general way the wonderful resources of the Philippines. The soil of the islands is of phenomenal fertility, but its capacities have been most imperfectly developed, neither the natives or the Spaniards seemingly ever thinking of the future. When even improperly cultivated as it has been it produces bountiful crops of tropical staples, such as sugar, tobacco, rice, coconuts, guano, various kinds, arrowroot, indigo, cotton, pepper, cochenille, betelnut, area nut, coconuts, coconut oil and the Manila hemp so well known to commerce. Of this product between 600,000 and 700,000 bales are exported annually, of which practically one-half comes to the United States. The annual value of the hemp crop exported is about \$7,000,000.

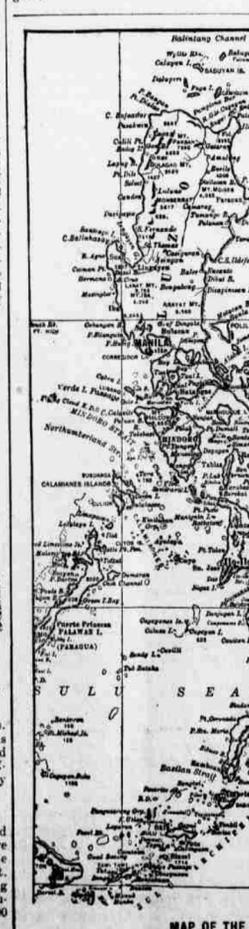
The mineral resources of the islands are as yet almost an unknown quantity. Gold, copper and coal are all found, but as yet in limited quantities. Native legends are authority for the tales of fabulously rich gold mines, but these have never been found. It is said that gold formed the chief product of Luzon as far back as the third century, and to-day it is mined in several sections of the island. Paracale is the center of the gold mining industry, and is a village that is but little known to the majority of the people of the islands excepting the Chinese traders who purchase the product of the mines and dispose of it secretly in Hong-Kong or Amoy. It is so far removed from the centers of population that even the Spanish officials, ever looking for something to tax, failed to seriously disturb it. Cebu, Mindoro, Panay and Mindanao are all said to be rich in gold deposits.

Luzon produces some copper, but the mines, all of which are worked by natives, are not of sufficient value to warrant development on a large scale, and the industry will probably continue a primitive one. There are comparatively few coal deposits known in the islands. Cebu has a limited coal belt of rather inferior quality, and another coal field of some magnitude and of better quality is located in the island of Masbate, not far from the coast. This latter field has been worked to some extent by a local stevedore who secured fuel for his ships from this field so long as the insurgent government could no longer claim an existence. At that time the insurgent treasurer, secretary of the interior and president of its congress were in American hands.

The real government of the islands lay in the hands of the governor-general, a crown appointee. He was assisted by a council of state. The minister of the colonies at Madrid was the direct head of the government, as he was of all the Spanish colonies, but he was assisted by an advisory council for the Philippines, residing in Madrid, and to this council was specially entrusted the interests of the Philippines.

The islands could never be properly termed a Spanish colony. They were held only as a military possession. To extort money from the people, under the various forms of taxation that cunning and rapacity had devised, was the sole purpose of Spain and the business and object of the governmental officers that were maintained there. How much these extortions amounted to will never be known outside of Spanish official circles, but there were few Spanish officials sent to the islands who did not return to Spain with a competence, the greater part of which was the result of various forms of bribery and official dishonesty.

He—"This new table-tennis ball gives me a pain." She—"Sort of ping-pong pang, eh?"—Outing.



Spain must credit Magellan with the possession of the Philippines. That bold explorer sailed around Cape Horn, crossed the Pacific and landed on the island of Cebu in 1521, where he attempted to take possession in the name of Spain, but was killed in a skirmish with the natives. The ships of Magellan returned to Spain and his companions aroused an interest in the wonderful lands they had discovered, but it was not until 1565 that another attempt was made to subjugate the natives and gain a foothold in the islands. At this later date a Spanish fleet sailing from Mexico pushed the natives for the killing of Magellan, and formally took possession of the entire group in the name of the Spanish sovereign. Five years later the city of Manila was founded, and the different native chiefs in Luzon took the oath of allegiance to Spain.

Chinese pirates, who had virtually been the rulers of the islands for many years previous to the Spanish occupation, gave the new rulers much trouble, and disputed with them the sovereignty. Two serious attempts were made by these pirates to drive the Spanish from the islands, but both resulted disastrously to them, and in time they learned that the hated Europeans were too powerful for them.

In 1606 the Dutch attempted to wrest the control of the islands from Spain, but were unsuccessful, losing their fleet in the process. In 1762 Manila was captured by England. That country intended to hold the city, and would probably have added the whole of the archipelago to the British empire had not political combinations in Europe prevented. As it was Manila was again surrendered to Spain upon a promise to pay a ransom amounting to \$5,000,000. It was a debt that England has never been able to collect.

Throughout the present century rebellions on the part of the natives have been frequent. The first serious one began in 1822, which continued for some months before it was suppressed by the Spanish troops. Another came in 1841, lasting through the following year. The next one of any consequence was that of 1872, and this was followed by the one of 1896-97, which resulted in the banishment of Aguinaldo and his followers to Hong-Kong.

The "little governor" was the foundation of the Spanish system of government in the Philippines. He represented the lowest rung of the official ladder, and ruled in the parish. He was an official of but little power, with but small opportunity for "graft," and whose greatest perquisite consisted in the wearing of the official hat, a stiff, mushroom-shaped affair, liberally covered with

ornaments of silver bullion. Of far more influence were the priests, an influence that was much more often exercised for good than for bad, and many evidences of their rule are to be found throughout the islands in the shape of roads and bridges. To be sure the natives were taxed for far more than is a question if any would have been had it not been for the priests.

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IT IS UP TO MR. ROOT. The Military Head is Charged with Withholding Information Regarding Philippine Frauds.

After the treaty of Paris had been signed and the Philippines thereby ceded to the United States, the Spanish prime minister, Senor Sagasta, said: "Now Spain is avenged." This was laughed at as a fine bit of cynicism; but events have established Sagasta as a highly respectable authority. The "gift" has cost us hundreds of millions and the prediction that the end is at hand is no more sanguine than it has been scores of times within the last two years. After the task of establishing peace and quiet in a broken and scattered territory there is the problem of protecting it. In the event of a foreign war we would not have the comparatively easy work of defending a continuous empire. To attack a compact nationality fighting for home and country is a very different proposition and far less inviting than the inauguration of a war which may be forced and fought 7,000 miles from our shores, says the Detroit Free Press.

That congress appreciates what a stupendous menace we have bought appears in the fact that it is trying to make appropriations to fortify the seaboard cities in towns where the costly maintenance of garrisons will be necessary even after the internal troubles are quieted. For the same reason the navy must be largely increased. There is nothing to do so long as we cling to the Philippines but to establish and maintain a largely increased fighting equipment both for the reasons cited and because the respect formerly had for the Monroe doctrine is greatly weakened by the invasion of the other hemisphere. Some idea of what it would mean to have to defend our new possessions in the event of a war appears in the fact that the aggregate land of the Philippines is about equal to that in New Mexico, while the seacoast they have is almost equal to that of all our states bordering on the two great oceans.

Figures of the expenses that we must carry are overwhelming, and the most sanguine do not predict that the generation is yet born that will see the balance in favor of this country. Yet these considerations are far from covering the material considerations involved. Charges of fraud in the Philippines have been passed over with a lightness that invites its repetition. Some of the neglect stories connected with modern civilized warfare are under investigation. The senate committee is encountering extreme difficulty in getting vital facts as to the true situation in the islands. Gen. Taft is charged with the suppression of important information bearing upon the military government. There is no valid excuse for this, but there is the creditable explanation that he, as the head of the civil government, shrank from condemning those with whom he is allied in control.

Now it is alleged in open senate that the secretary of war is withholding material information from the committee. If this be true he is without an apology. He is the power behind the military government, and to cover its delinquencies is to become a party to them. If the charges are true Mr. Root has ignored acts for the people, and that it is they who are demanding an unbridled and explicit statement of conditions in our new possessions. Conceding the right of military control in the Philippines it does not follow that it can be exercised at home in the slightest degree. Congress has a right to know everything, and of course will know everything.

POINTS AND OPINIONS. Should the paramount issue in the next campaign be the control of the trusts and the related questions of the tariff and the shipping subsidy steal it will mean victory for the democratic ticket. —Peoria Herald-Transcript.

Protectionists in this country who jubilate over the protectionist trend of the British budget ought not to forget that the new grain duties will hit the American farmer in the corn belt worse than a drought. And that can be nothing to be glad about. —Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

Unless we read the signs of the times altogether incorrectly all efforts to make anti-imperialism the paramount issue will fail, although it will be an important issue. On the tariff reform proposition all democrats can get together, no matter how widely they split in 1896. And when they get together on a sane platform they will be reinforced by thousands of republicans who now see the error of their protection ways. —Toledo Bee.

A tariff for protection to "infant industries" and to "maintain American wages" is one thing; a tariff that breeds trusts and empowers them to take the American people by the throat and make them pay more for the products of their own soil and industry than foreigners 3,000 miles away is quite another thing. The days of the tariff for trusts only are numbered. The people are ready to demand a share in their own prosperity. —N. Y. World.

A RED LETTER DAY. Triumph of the Democrats Over Republicans in the Cuban Tariff Battle.

The democrats in the house of representatives have scored a signal victory over their opponents. Standing at last, with a few unimportant exceptions, shoulder to shoulder, the democrats divided and organized the republicans, broke the autocracy of the speaker and amended the Cuban reciprocity measure with a provision abolishing the differential tariff on sugar.

This is certainly more than the most optimistic democrat dared hope to accomplish two weeks ago, and is only a foretaste of what the minority may yet do if it shall continue to present the compact front which it maintained in the battle, says the Louisville Courier-Journal.

It had been feared that there would be serious division among the democrats themselves on the proposition to reduce the tariff in favor of Cuba; but on the final vote they stood against it. The result is a brilliant victory for the united party, and whether or not the bill as passed by the house gets through the senate, the party victory remains, and its inspiring effect is bound to be lasting and great.

The differential duty on sugar, as all who are posted in tariff legislation understand, is the difference between the duty on raw sugar and the higher duty on refined sugar. This is the duty which the sugar trust has always demanded and has always got. The democrats now, in passing through the house a repeal of that differential rate, have struck the trust a strong blow and have taken an important step toward making the sugar tariff more a tariff for revenue and less a tariff for protection, while they have forced the republicans to align themselves openly in defense of the trust. It is from every standpoint the most telling triumph achieved by the democratic minority in years.

Mr. Payne, the leader of the republican majority, says that this amendment to the reciprocity bill carries with it a repeal of the countervailing duty as well as of the differential duty. If that is true, so much the better. The countervailing duty is the extra duty which must be placed upon sugar on which the government of the producer pays an export bounty; in other words, it is the result of that phase of protection which refuses to allow the American consumer to get the benefit of the generosity of a foreign sugar producer's government in partially paying the American tariff tax. If Mr. Payne is right, the democrats did a bigger day's work than they were aware of themselves.

It is likely that the amended bill will have rough sailing in the senate. The sugar trust is very strong in that body, but even though the measure be finally passed without the house amendment the tactical advantage which the house democrats have won cannot be diminished. It was a red-letter day for the democrats in congress.

IT TROUBLES THE STOMACH. The Trust Question Begins to Come Close Home to the Pockets of the People.

The trust question threatens to resolve itself into a national stomach trouble. And if it does the popular view of it will be rapidly and radically changed. As to iron, steel, copper, tin, wire, nails and hardware generally, the people may listen to more or less patiently to the proposition that trusts are beautiful and efficient agencies for lessening the cost of production, raising wages and cheapening prices. But no argument will avail to reconcile the mass of mankind to the disappearing beefsteak, the vanishing lambsteak and the shrinking ration of pork, says the New York World. Owen Meredith shrewdly says of man that— "He may live without love—that is passion but pining? But where is the man that can live without dining?"